The Brandon Mail.

VOL. I. THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1884. NO. 25.

The Weekly Mail

Is published every Thursday in time for the mails leaving Brandon that day, and will contain full telegraphic and market reports and a full summary of all local, Provincial and Dominion news and carefully written editorials upon all public questions.

Subscription, $2.00 per year when paid in advance, and $2.50 will not be paid.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Space	1 year	6 mos.	3 mos.	1 mo.
1 Column	$125.00	$70.00	$40.00	$20.00
¼ "	60.00	40.00	25.00	12.00
⅓ "	40.00	25.00	15.00	8.00
½ "	25.00	15.00	8.00	5.00
1 inch	2.00	1.00	1.00	2.00

The above rates are limited to Commercial Advertising; all other advertising such as Legal Notices by-laws, etc., charged at the rate of 10 cents per line for first insertion, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Display may be estimated 10 words to the one-twelfth part of an inch make the one column.

Notice of under sales, by the sheriff in matters of lien, are to be charged for in addition.

Newspaper and positive statements discontinued till all arrears are paid.

C. CHIFFE,
Editor and Publisher

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that JOHN MOONEY of the Village of Virden, in the County of Prince, Farmer Merchant, has made an assignment to John Cairns, of the Village of Virden, accountant of all his real and personal estate, for the benefit of his creditors.

All Creditors having claims against the said John Mooney are requested to send in to me, properly authenticated, within two months from the date hereof, a statement of their respective claims and the security (if any) held by them, verified by statutory declaration.

On receipt of the expiration of Two months from the date, proceed to distribute the assets of the said debtor among the creditors whose claims shall then have been duly filed, having regard only to the claims of which I shall then have had notice.

Dated at Virden, this 3rd day of January, 1884.

JOHN CAIRNS,
Virden

SPOTS ON THE SUN.

When examined with a telescope, there appear to be intensely black, irregular patches, generally edged with a shaded fringe; and if watched for a considerable time a gradual change in form and magnitude is noticed. At first increasing in size, and then after having attained some definite limit of magnitude they decrease slowly until they disappear altogether.

Some spots have been measured approximately, which have exceeded 50,000 miles in diameter; and the velocity with which which the edges of these spots sometimes move, during their increase or diminution, is in some cases, found to be exceedingly swift.

A spot 39,870 miles in diameter as been observed to close entirely in 10 days; the average motion of the matter composing the edge must therefore have been 1,000 miles a day, or nearly 42 miles per hour.

That the spots are excavations is proved by the following observations: as a spot, by the rotation of the sun, is carried towards its edge, the black patch gradually disappears the shaded fringe on the inside of the spot becomes invisible, while the shaded fringe on the outside of the spot increased in breadth. Now this is just what would occur if the spot were an excavation.

The shaded fringe is produced by the shelving of the sides of the excavation, and as the spot approaches the edge of the sun, the inner or nearest side is interposed between the eye and the bottom of the excavation, it is in fact exactly what would happen if the spot was an excavation, and not at all what would be the case if the spot was a dark patch only.

From the most recent observations it is assumed that the sun is surrounded by two atmospheres, one being non luminous, like our own, and the other that in which light and heat are evolved. The spots are evolved. The spots are invariably confined to two zones parallel to the solar equator, which indicates a connection between this phenomena and the sun's rotation. On the earth the lake regions are the theatre of hurricanes, tornados and waterspouts, and other violent atmospheric disturbances. On the planets the same regions are marked by belts.

The rotation of the earth on its axis appears to be the cause of these disturbances on the earth, and the appearance of the belts on the planets can be accounted for in the same way.

The sun also has a motion of rotation on its axis in 25d. 7h. 48m., which gives motion of the surface of the sun, at its equator, greater than 300 miles per second; then, reasoning by analogy currents will prevail on the sun, from the poles towards the equator, and superior counter currents from the equator to the poles; the spots would, therefore, be assimilated to the hurricanes and tornados of the earth; but of course, of a much more violent and terrible nature; and these sun storms would have the effect of partially barring the opaque surface of the sun. Now as the stooms or disturbances subside, the spots or storm centres would gradually close up, as is actually the case.

With regard to the matter composing the atmosphere of the sun, it appears to be quite clear that it cannot be liquid, from the enormous speed with which it moves in closing up the spots; it seems, therefore, fair to assume that it must be composed of gases, or fiery vapour, and, by means of spectrum analysis, or decomposition of light, this has been satisfactorily proved to be the case. At present there are a considerable number of solar spots to be seen.

OBSERVER.

Oak Lake, Feb. 26, 1884.

COMMUNICATIONS.

THAT INSPECTORSHIP.

It appears that because I have seen fit to ask the County Council of the County of Brandon to recommend me to the position of School Inspector for the County, I have so far incurred the displeasure of Mr. Wm. Barr, of this city, that he will be satisfied with nothing short of gore. But this is not to be wondered at. There are some people with blue blood in their veins, a sort of codfish aristocracy in society, as it were, who consider themselves by birthright entitled to a monopoly of all public patronage. Locking the energy and enterprise necessary to induce them to engage in commerce or industrial business of any kind, and stand their chances with the rest of the race they lie in wait for the miscarriages of others, the results of chance, or the favors of fortune to put sugar plums in their mouths, and in this way drag along an existence.

As I have no desire to be tedious, I put the facts of the matter complained of in brief:—

Happening to be in the County Council Chamber the other day, and hearing a recommendation made, I remarked to a friend at the board that had I known there was a vacancy (and I was not then aware the Rev. Mr Wellwood's name had been associated with it) I should have applied for it. My friend told me it was not yet too late, and on the spot, in five minutes time, I wrote the application, the grammatical construction of which it is alleged, but whose exception in reality has caused the finer feelings of the critic, whose own subsequent distribe contains no less than a dozen offences against the Queen's English, grammatical, orthographical, and otherwise, such unqualified uneasiness. His frenzy and not his education or his judgment I take it, however, is alone responsible for this. Had I, however, taken three weeks to brood over my application as Mr Barr has over his feelings, consequent upon the treatment of his epistle to the council, I might have written it otherwise; but that cannot be helped now.

Mr. Barr says, in his effusion addressed to a contemporary, that he is a personal friend of the Rev. Mr. Wellwood, or the gentleman is a personal friend of his, I have forgotten which, and doubtless it is because of this friendship he makes an application to supplant the present incumbent. Some men have a peculiar way of expressing their friendship, and, therefore, I conclude there is nothing to which exception may be taken in this.

Mr. Barr is already the Secretary of the City School Board, drawing a salary of from two to three hundred a year, for work that could be as efficiently done for half the money. He is besides County Court Clerk, from which office, through the misfortunes of his fellow beings, induced by the hard times, he makes, perhaps $120 a month more; and still he is so dissatisfied with his feed at the public crib that his avarice calls for "more!" By all means make Mr. Barr School Inspector, pound-keeper, and judge of a Superior court. It is a pity to see a gentleman possessed of such a versatility, vigour of intellect, such extreme modesty, and such a handsome face, limited to less than a dozen or more public offices.

I am fully aware that the Ontario Regulations of 1871 effected quite a weeding out of dominies, and though they may have sat unceremoniously on Mr. Barr' professional career, it had no effect on me, as my first-class certificate is good in that Province even to the present; and I may say further that if I wanted a certificate as to qualification for the position so much coveted by Mr Barr I could readily secure one from his friend, the Rev Mr Wellwood, a fellow student of mine, when taking a course at the academy.

I deeply regret that such matters as these, which are purely personal, should become the subject for newspaper comment but as the attack has been wholly unprovoked, this explanation becomes a matter of public duty.

C. CHIFFE.

OAK LAKE OBSERVATORY.

For the week ending February 23, 1884, Barometer reduced to sea level.

Highest.....30.334
Lowest.....29.471
Mean.....29.944

TEMPERATURE.

Highest.....10.0
Lowest.....(below zero) 23.0
Mean.....do. 9.6

WIND.

Greatest velocity....37.4 miles
Least.....1.0
Mean.....8.4

SNOW fell on one day during four hours, and to a total depth of 0.5 inch.

REMARKS.

There was a great and rapid fall of barometric pressure on the night of the 17th; a slight fall of snow and a moderate gale of wind, which caused rather a heavy snow drift. The weather was fine for the remainder of the week.

W. G. KNIGHT.

KANSAS TRAGEDY.

HUMBOLT, Mar. 36—The community is horrified at a double tragedy which occured five miles southeast of Moran, in the eastern part of the country at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. James I. Harclerode and Robert McFarland were shot by Hugh Guilland, assisted by his three sons, Joseph, Ike and Andrew. Harcleroad was shot in the back and instantly killed. McFarlan was shot three times and his head crushed in with a club. The murderers escaped, but were closely pursued, and they rode into Humbolt and surrendered to the officers. The town is excited to-night and there are many armed men on the streets. The sheriff is here with a strong posse. It was a cold-blooded murder, and trouble is feared before morning. The dispute was concerned, but covered by Mrs. Hayes. All the parties concerned are land leagues but the organization is in dispute.

Patients in this city are suffering from the ravages of a gang of thieves.

Wendell Phillips' Repartee.

Dr. Wm. H. Furness, of Philadelphia, who was a relative and intimate friend of Mr. Phillips, relates the following incident of the times when slavery was the bone of contention in this country:

"Several clergymen boarded a street car in Boston one day, and one of them, hearing it intimated that Wendell Phillips was in the car, got up and asked the conductor to point him out. The conductor did so, and the minister, going up to the orator, said: 'You are Mr. Phillips, I am told.' 'Yes, sir.' 'I should like to speak to you about something, and I trust, sir, you will not be offended.'

'There was no fear of it,' was the sturdy answer, and then the minister began to ask Mr. Phillips earnestly why he persisted in stirring up such an unfriendly agitation in one part of the country about an evil that existed in another part. Why,' said the clergyman, 'do you not go south and kick up this fuss, and leave the north in peace?'

Mr. Phillips was not the least ruffled, and answered smilingly:

'You, sir, I presume, are a minister of the gospel?'

'I am, sir,' said the clergyman.

'And your calling is to save souls from hell?'

'Exactly, sir.'

'Well, then, why dont you go there?'"

CORNWALLIS.

A special meeting of the Council was held in Messrs. Poudrier & Brownlee's office, on the 19th February. Present: Reeve Whitehead, Coun. Baker, McKelvie and Cardiff.

The Reeve explained that the meeting was call for the purpose of laying before the Council the steps taken by the council in reference to the debt owing the Merchants' Bank, by the late municipality of Brandon.

McKelvie—Baker—That a by-law be framed empowering the reeve and clerk to sign and attach seal to a note at sixty days with municipalities Daly, Elton, Oakland and Whitehead, for the sum of sixty-six hundred and thirty-four dollars and seventy-one cents, to liquidate the debt on the municipalities which formerly formed the municipality of Brandon. Carried.

A by-law was accordingly introduced and passed.

Cardiff—Baker—That C. A. Durand be appointed solicitor for this municipality, and that a by-law be passed at next meeting confirming the same, and that the clerk be authorized to see Mr. Durand and have by-law drafted for proper observance of the Sabbath. Carried.

Baker—Cardiff—That D. McKelvie interview J. McKelvie with regard to obtaining a loan of five hundred dollars to meet current expenses and report at next meeting. Carried.

Mr. McKelvie gave notice that he would at next meeting introduce a by-law to provide for the proper observance of the Sabbath.

The council then adjourned.

GEORGE H. HALSE, Clerk.

FOREIGN.

Four boys, 10 to 17 years of age, while hunting south of Omaha, last Wednesday, exploded a powder house containing over six tons of powder. All four were blown to atoms. The victims of the explosion were Chris. Maasen, aged 17; Wm. Abney, 17; Wm. Mallies, 12; and John Still, 10. The magazine was owned by Steele & Johnston, and located two and a half miles south of the city. It was severely felt all over town, and the fire department was called out. Buildings half a mile from the magazine had windows broken and doors split in two. Trees were levelled and torn as if raked with grape and cannister, and the branches left hanging heavy with fruit of human flesh, one head being taken from a limb 30 feet high. It was the most horrible sight ever seen in the city.

There was a terrible tragedy in Pine Creek Valley, Houston County, last Wednesday. Last summer Joseph Beech and his wife were divorced. Last Sunday Beech went to the house of his brother Lafayette, where his divorced wife was stopping, she being a sister of his brother's wife. Mrs. Lafayette Beech drove him from the house with a club. Yesterday he returned when all the men were absent. His wife saw him coming and ran upstairs and locked the door. Joe pushed past his sister-in-law, broke open the door, drew a pistol, placed it at his wife's temple and fired. He then turned to his sister-in-law and made her not dare to move on penalty of death. He dragged the corpse to the middle of the room, lay down beside it, placed the revolver to his ear, fired and expired. The woman fled to the house of a neighbor. A coroner was summoned. The walls of the room were found smeared with blood and brains, and the bodies were yet warm. Beech was sixty years old, and came from Canada five years ago. He was a blacksmith.

SOURIS RIVER COUNTY.

The first meeting of the Souris River County Council convened there on Friday last. Present, Reeves H. Pollock, J. Downe and E. Attridge.

On motion of J. Downe and E. Attridge, Mr. Pollock, was appointed chairman pro tem.

On motion of Attridge and Downe J. W. Daly was elected clerk pro tem.

Downe and Attridge—That H. Pollock be elected Warden for the year 1884. Carried.

Mr. Pollock in suitable terms returned thanks for the honor conferred upon him.

The Council proceeded to consider the appointment of a clerk and treasurer and other business, but after conferring in the matter it was deemed expedient to adjourn to allow the municipalities of Arthur and Medora opportunity to each appoint a deputy-reeve according to statute.

The question of the best and most central place of meeting being taken into consideration, Mr. Graham, of Manchester, situated in the exact centre of the county, rose to place the hall over his store at the disposal of the Council, whereupon Downe and Attridge moved that this Council do now adjourn to meet on Monday, 19th ult., at Mr. Graham's, Manchester, at 10 o'clock a. m.

The Council met pursuant to adjournment over Mr. Graham's store.

Present, Warden Pollock and Reeves Downe and Attridge, and Deputy-Reeve A. Snyder.

On motion of Downe and Attridge J. L. Webster was appointed Secretary pro tem.

Five applications were presented to the Council for the position of Clerk-Treasurer.

Downe and Snyder—That a memorial be presented to the Lieut.-Gov. praying for the postponment of the county seat and the erection of any public buildings that can be dispensed with, on account of the unsettled state of railway matters, and consequently the doubtful question as to where the business centre will eventually be. Carried.

Attridge and Snyder—That J. Downe be appointed to draft a petition to be presented to the Legislative Assembly, praying for the grant of a subsidy to assist in running the ferry on the Souris River on the boundary com. trail crossing, to be signed by the Warden and Clerk and forwarded to the M. P. P. of this constituency. Carried.

Council adjourned to meet at Menota the second Tuesday in June at 10 o'clock a. m.

Forced to Run.

Edward Wise, the original rock-and-barn advertisement painter, relates one of his comical experiences to a reporter of the New York *Sun*. Some persons will be public-spirited enough to wish that every one of this tribe of out-door artists could also be accommodated with a bee on his ear.

I had a warm time one day near Annapolis. I found a low house, built against the gable end of a barn, and got on the house to paint "Tutt's Pills" on the barn. I was working away nicely on the "P" when the farmer saw me and ordered me away.

I tried to reason with him, but he wasn't open to conviction. I had to go; but I hadn't gone far when I thought what a pity it was that the sign wasn't finished, and then I concluded to go back and finish it.

I was working away on the last "L" when the farmer saw me again. He insisted upon my getting right down.

I paid no attention to him, finished the "L," and began on the "S" as if there was no one within a thousand miles.

"Oh, you won't stop, won't you?" yelled the farmer. "Well, we'll see!" and he rushed into the little house on which I stood, and began thumping round at a great rate.

"What's he up to?" thought I, and I began to shade the "S." I soon found out, for just then, b-z-z-z, a bee spotted me in the left ear, and another jabbed me in the cheek, and, before I knew it, most a million of them were around my head.

I didn't wait to make the period. I just polished that "S" in a hurry, picked up my paint-pot, and started in double quick time.

"I thought I'd stop ye!" yelled the farmer after me.

I thought he had. The house was a-swarm, and he was waking up the inmates and hard work to get rid of the bees. I had to keep quiet on my chuck all the afternoon to keep the swelling down.

WHITEHEAD.

The Council met at Alexander on the 19th inst. Messrs. Broatch, Cheasley, Hamlin and Loney present, and the Reeve in the chair. The clerk of the Council adjourned last meeting day, and he being then absent D. Loney acted in his stead. The minutes after amendation were read.

On motion of Cheasley and Hamlin the following election expenses were ordered to be paid: J A Walker, two days' use of house, $8; A G Mills, deputy-returning officer, $9; M Lyons, Returning Officer, $31.50; H Jones, Deputy-returning Officer, $; W Sinkiell, use of house, $4. Cheasley and Hamlin—That the petition for half-breed lands be filed.

By-law to borrow money read and passed.

Because of Cheasley and Loney, to allow the Reeve and Clerk to make a statement to cover the municipality's share of indebtedness of old Council was passed, numbered 5.

On motion of Hamlin and Cheasley, Council wrote T Scott, M P, favoring the railway bill.

Cheasley and Hamlin—That Coun. Loney accompany the Reeve to sign notes $300 to raise money at Imperial Bank for current expenses.

Broatch and Hamlin—That R Lagg be paid $4, and John Fennell $3 expenses for procuring minute books and other Council papers. Carried.

Cheasley and Broatch—That the petition of ratepayers, ward one, for bridge on Plum Creek; also that petition for change of time for tax sale be filed. Carried.

Mayerowski ordered to be sent to Brandon Mail and Sun papers.

Council adjourned, to meet again at Alexander on the second Tuesday in April at 11 a. m.

D. Loney, acting Clerk.

RIVERSIDE.

Council met on Feb. 12th. Present, Couns. Danlop, Johnson, West and Robertson, the Reeve in the chair. Minutes of previous session read and approved.

Notice of tenders for printing were read, and the committee are to report at their next meeting.

A communication from Kildonan, asking this Council to petition the Legislature in reference to the payment to municipalities of certain jury fees.

From Portage la Prairie, asking the Council to petition the Legislature for a change of time for sale of lands for arrears of taxes, the change to be that land in arrears may be sold at the end of one year, giving three years for the redemption.

From Riverside School District asking the Council to levy the sum of $3[illegible] for School District for the current year.

From Langvale School District asking the Council to levy the sum [illegible] for said school district for the current year.

A petition was received from T S [illegible] and J Johnson, praying that lots 5, tp 6, range 19, be struck off Langvale School District. Laid over as petitioners had complied with the law requiring a copy to be posted up for fourteen days before any action be taken thereon.

The report of the Brandon Sun of the assessment rolls and [illegible] was referred to the Finance Committee.

Communications from the School Districts of Riverside and Langvale Districts were referred to the Committee on Finance and Assessment.

The Secretary-Treasurer submitted accounts which were accepted by the Council, and he was authorized to pay the books, etc., from the Treasurer as soon as audited.

The Secretary-Treasurer was instructed to pay to the Secretary-Treasurer of the Western Judicial District the sum of $100, being the amount provided on Riverside for the year 1883.

The following by-laws were passed: 1. Providing the municipality with seals; for fixing the number of days of statute labor, the amount of commutation tax and providing for its application and defining the duties of pathmasters; one authorizing the Council to negotiate with the Imperial Bank for a loan of $500, to defray the expenditure of the municipality.

The Kildonan petition, also that of Portage were signed by the Reeve and Clerk and forwarded to Mr. M. Young, M. P. P., to be presented at the coming session of the Local Legislature.

The Reeve was authorized to give James Donley a certificate of his having performed the duties of Returning Officer for this municipality at the late municipal election.

The following persons were appointed pathmasters for the municipality for the current year, viz:

For Ward No 1—Tp 4, beat 1, R Speiers, sec 12; tp 4, beat 2, Chas F Barns, sec 4; tp 4, beat 3, Arthur Reynolds, sec 32; tp 4, beat 4, H Winter, sec 34. Tp 5, beat 1, Mason Center, sec 10; tp 5, beat 2, James H Danlop, sec 16; tp 5, beat 3, Richard Brown, sec 28; beat 4, north sub div, Fred Daugerfield, sec 36; tp 5, beat 4, south sub div, Thos Wilkie, sec 32; tp 6, beat No 1, John G Murray, sec 2; tp 6, beat 2, W Minore, sec 4; tp 6, beat 3, R H Coulter, sec 20; tp 6, beat 4, Robt Ingram, sec 36.

Ward No 2—Tp 4, beat 1, Thomas Bailey, sec 12; tp 4, beat 2 W Martin, sec 6; tp 4, beat 3, A McKellar, sec 32; tp 4, beat 4, Alex Mitchell, sec 34. Tp 5, beat 1, H T Irvin, sec 10; tp 5, beat 2, A Sutherland, sec 4; tp 5, beat 3, James Reekie, sec 30; tp 5, beat 4, Alex Bissett, sec 34; tp 6, beat 1, Thos Booker, sec 10; tp 6, beat 2, Lach McKellar, sec 6; tp 6, beat 3, Robt Wroe, sec 32; tp 6, beat 4, Jas McLaren, sec 34.

Ward No 3—Tp 4, beat 1, W Murray, sec 10; tp 4, beat 2, J S Cooper, sec 16; tp 4, beat 3, H Maxwell, sec 28; tp 4, beat 4, Thos Hammond, sec 22; tp 5, beat 1, John Mitchell, sec 10; tp 5, beat 2, Jas Donley, sec 18; tp 5, beat 3, Ham Lyster, sec 28; tp 5, beat 4, J as Muir, sec 25; tp 6, beat 1, Robt Howard, sec 10; tp 6, beat 2, Thos Little, sec 6; tp 6, beat 3, Geo Richardson sec 28; tp 6, beat 4, Samuel Campbell, sec 22.

Council adjourned to meet again at the house of the Reeve on Tuesday, 8th April next, at 11 o'clock a. m.

Wm. Gordon, Clerk.

ELTON COUNCIL

A special meeting was called by the Reeve on the 19th Feb., in accordance with a notice received from the Merchants' Bank of Brandon, with reference to an overdue note of the Council of Brandon; and to appoint a constable. The Reeve in the chair. Present, Messrs Wilkie, Reid and Naisbit.

John Crawford was appointed constable.

By-law for raising $6,634.71, jointly with the other municipalities which formerly formed the municipality of Brandon, to liquidate the debt contracted by the original municipality of Brandon; and 5, for the appointment of a constable were respectively read and passed.

A regular meeting was held on the 23rd of February, 1884. The Reeve in the chair. All members present.

Reid and Wilkie—That the petition of Geo Brooks and nine others asking for the readjustment of Elton School District be granted, and that the petition be forwarded to the Board of Education for their approval. Carried.

Reid and Curle—That the petition of Martin L Richards and 22 others be disposed of in the same way. Carried.

Reid and Curle—That the petition of Marsden Carney and others re Chater School District be filed. Carried.

Application for solicitorship placed on file.

The communication from St. Andrews re taxation on minor claims filed also.

By-law for raising $500 upon the credit of the municipality to meet the ordinary expenditure until such time as the taxes can be collected was read and passed.

By-law for the regulation, etc., of statute labor, and by-law No. 8 for the appointment of pathmasters and defining their duties were read and passed.

Reid and Curle—That the following accounts be paid: Thos Nevin, expenses holding late election, 86.30; Hamilton Stove Co., box and strap for assessor, 2.50; A Freeland, books and stationery, 9.15. Carried.

Naisbit and Campbell—That the Secretary-Treasurer purchase a desk and set of pigeon holes for his office. Carried.

Reid and Curle—That as this municipality has no seal, this Council adopt a common red seal and use the same for all purposes. Carried.

Council adjourned to meet on 9th April as Court of Revision at Donald McEachern's house, sec 28, tp 11, range 18.

M G. Abey, Sec.-Treas.

It rained here last Sunday morning for about ten minutes.

The beautiful warm weather of the last few days has a tendency to make us forget the bitter cold during the past month.

Nov. 7, 1883.

Brandon Weekly Mail.

THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1884.

THE REASONS WHY.

The Winnipeg Sun is nothing if not peculiar, to say the least of it. In a recent issue it copies the following extracts from the programme of the Farmers' Union, and then makes the bold assertion, "Let Capt. Scott, the Times, or any others, so fond of casting discredit on the F. U., attempt to show that is asking anything unreasonable, or anything that might not properly be conceded.

"1. The right of the Local Government to charter railways anywhere in Manitoba free from interference.

"3. That the duty on agricultural implements and building materials be removed, and the customs tariff on articles entering into daily consumption be greatly modified in the interests of the people of this Province and the Northwest."

In the first place Manitoba accepted added territory east and west, after the contract with the C. P. R. had been entered into. Granting, then, that the fifteen-mile restriction was not intended to be applied to Manitoba at the time, it applies, common sense will show, to the territory added since the contract was made. The demand to charter railways anywhere in Manitoba is, therefore, asking a right the Union itself knows it has no claim on. The added territory must be excluded when the right to charter within 15 miles of the boundary is asked for. Even a Grit ought to be able to understand this.

Again while there are good grounds for advocating the abolition of duty on lumber, there are no grounds, Dominion or otherwise, for advocating the entire removal of duties on agricultural implements; a reduction could properly be made, and allow the manufacturers fair protection, but a removal never. But the joke of the thing is asking for a modification of the tariff in other respects "in the interests of the people of this Province." We readily admit that from a Federal point of view the tariff might be revised with beneficial effects to the whole community, but why Manitoba possesses such blue blood as to entitle it to an exceptional treatment that would entail an entire reconstruction of the whole legislation of the country, for our part, we cannot understand. The Grits of this country have all along held up the large revenues of this Province as an argument for an increased subsidy, but it has remained for the Farmers' Union, backed up such pseudo patriots as the Winnipeg Sun, to prove that Manitoba, while entitled to the increased subsidy, is also entitled to an entire release from the tariff upon whose contributions our claims for increased subsidy are based. No one ever in the history of Responsible Government saw the like of this before. If Manitoba is entitled to increased subsidy on the ground of her growing revenues, as we contend she is, she is not certainly entitled to the removal of the tariff upon which this increased subsidy is to be based.

THE NATIONAL TARIFF.

The Winnipeg Free Press says: "Capital certainly will never flow into Manitoba till the monopoly be abolished, and the protective features of the tariff be removed." If there is anything in the adage that "history repeats itself," as we think there is, the F. P's. logic has not a leg to stand on. The history of the United States proves that until a protective tariff was adopted in that country, its capital was very limited indeed, and we venture the assertion that more money has been invested in manufacturing in Canada since 1878 than there was in the 12 years next preceding that date. But we might bring our illustration nearer home. If the Free Press takes the trouble to enquire, it will find that one-fourth of the population of Winnipeg are depending for a living on the C.P.R. workshops, the Vulcan foundry and other industries in the place that would never have been in existence but for the fostering tariff it so soundly abuses. We readily admit that without the tariff farmers would get their implements about twenty per cent. cheaper than they do, but the $15,000 paid by the Manitoba farmers is but a drop in the bucket compared with the amount of money the Winnipeg industries alluded to expend in the city of Winnipeg alone. This continual harping on the disadvantages of the tariff from a Provincial point of view is one of the most short sighted policies it is possible for a journalist to adopt. Every man of common sense knows it is impossible to retain a federation of the Provinces with a dissimilarity of tariff, and still there are journals who claim to support the former blindly advocating the latter. All of the Western States of America could to-day import many lines of manufactures, produced in the Eastern States, much cheaper from England and other eastern countries, via the Pacific ocean, than they can get them at home, and still they are forced to pay the extra prices under a uniform law so essential for the existence of the American Union, and we hear but little of that bellicose language unseparable from Gritism in Manitoba. The Dominion as a whole is in favor of the tariff, and by popular vote, it has supported it on two different occasions. Is it then the Free Trade minority of Manitoba that are to rule the destinies of this country? Fair play and common sense would suggest that when a special feature of the tariff bears more than uniformly severe on a section of the people, as does the implement tariff on the farmers of Manitoba, the latter should have a set off in other directions—a rebate, for instance, or an increase of subsidy—but the philosophy of the Manitoba Grit press hankers after both. We would like very much for the fun of the thing, to see a tariff blocked out by the Grits of Manitoba as applicable to the Dominion of Canada. Many and many a Grit of the Manitoba agitators when residents of Ontario in 1878 voted against the Grit tariff and in favor of the N. P., because they knew it would be serviceable to that Province, as it was; but because they have changed residences and look on this tariff question from a purely selfish point of view, they must not think the Dominion Government is in duty bound to follow them in their vagaries. We would like to see some of these grumblers block out a tariff suitable for all interests of the Dominion, with severity on none, and more particularly the machinery they would employ to it force into practical operation. Come, gentlemen, give us an illustration.

NEVER SATISFIED.

It is amusing, if not refreshing, to see the way in which the Grit sheets are receiving the announcement of Better Terms, the text of which we give elsewhere. The local evening organ, in its issue of Tuesday, referring to the increased terms says, "Such concessions are an insult. We ask for relief from our tariff burdens and they are increased. We ask for control of our school lands as a vital necessity, and they are flatly refused. We ask to have the hated railway monopoly abolished, and Sir Charles Tupper is put up to tell us that—well, he doesn't know, but if, that is, should the C. P. R not object—you see, if—er—er—if things go on nicely for a couple of years, the monopoly may be dropped, but he is not sure. We ask for the extension of of our northern boundary and we are told plainly we cannot have it."

Such and similar utterances in word and spirit show that it little matters to the organ what is conceded. This is of secondary importance with it, for the leading Grit organ of the Northwest has declared the no-party cry a humbug, and the only way to secure a panacea is to oust the present Ottawa Ministry! It is after all not better terms for the Province that the organ has been clamoring for, but power and pelf. There can be no doubt of it in the light of its own admissions. Our readers must bear in mind that these concessions have been made to a demand presented to the Ottawa Government by our Local Government through Premier Norquay. Some of the most noisy agitators here are now triumphantly pointing to the Farmers' Union, and they are claiming the credit. It is satisfactory to know that there is even now a dispute as to who is entitled to the credit, for it is an admission that the Ottawa Government have conceded something worth having.

It is, however, difficult for us to give the credit to the Union, since Mr. Purvis, himself, one of the delegates and the Secretary, admitted before the public meeting last week that they had accomplished nothing. The MAIL accepts the terms with more than thanks. True it is not all that has been asked for, but the terms are doubtless all that the Cabinet, acting for the whole Dominion, could give. It is the duty of our people to accept these terms with a good will, and show that they are not actuated by a mischievous spirit towards the Dominion, of which the Province comprises no unimportant part. There is nothing to prevent our Local Legislature from being hereafter composed of the right representative material from all parts of the Province, which will press with becoming firmness, and in a becoming way, those additional claims which are within reason and consistent with our position as a Province of the Dominion. *Let our people now turn their attention to the local matters which are entirely under their control, and for the deplorable state of which the Federal authority is in no way responsible. Let us see what can be done in the matter of reforming and re-constructing our Local Legislature. These are matters within their power.* LET THEM PROCEED IN THIS DIRECTION NOW by proving the success of local and municipal legislation. Hitherto there have been practical failures, and the people have themselves and themselves only to blame for it.

THE Winnipeg Free Press is giving daily discourses on the meaning of secession. We'll bet our best beaver that if ex-Mayor Winter was engaged for a month to edit the F. F, its readers would learn more about the subject in a month than they will during their natural lives under any other tuition.

Now that the time is opportune for Brandon to make an effort to secure the union of the Souris and Rocky Mountain and the Brandon and Rapid City R. R. schemes, we think our city Council should appoint a committee to open correspondence on the subject. Recent reports from Ottawa show that such a union can be effected if the proper effort be made, and we trust the opportunity will not be allowed to slip by unimproved. A day now may mean many years in the future. The railway system of the county is now being located, and when it once becomes settled, the trade of the country will be developed accordingly. With the Souris and Rocky Mountain scheme terminating on the C. P. R. to the east of this place, a trade must naturally pass that way, which coming through Brandon would mean considerable to all classes of the community; and with that accomplished the incentives to push on the Brandon Southwestern would become intensified, and both would centre a considerable wholesale and jobbing trade in the city. There are those of our readers who contend that with railways from the city local centres will be built up to do the trade of their localities, and in this view we readily concur. But if these centres be built on lines passing our door, then will the results prove disastrous as the more extensive trading resulting from the growth of these places passes the city to build up centres elsewhere. A railway cannot strike a place without bringing a certain trade, and when striking a point of the importance of Brandon it means creating it a centre for the trade of the points surrounding. The course for the City Council to pursue is to enter at once into correspondence with the authorities of both schemes from which their meaning intentions and requirements can be readily ascertained—a delay may prove dangerous.

MANY of the ratepayers of the Province are complaining grievously against the demands of schedule "C," with which assessors are flooding the country at the present time, and it is but little wonder. It is not so much against an outlire of their effects the ratepayers so much complain as against the "detective service" it is intended to render. Were the assessment laws of this country similar to those of Ontario, which allowed the ratepayer a reduction on personal property for liabilities again, still we could see some merit in the schedule; but when this is not the case, and when there is no memorandum taken on the assessment rolls of much of the information furnished or sought to be furnished, by this schedule, it does seem to be unnecessary labor forced upon the ratepayers for some foreign if not useless purpose. We venture to say that not more than one ratepayer out of every fifty can be got to understand the missive, much less have it filled, and sworn to on the visit of the assessor. Taking all things into account, our municipal machinery is getting to be a nuisance in the country. With a municipal Council, clerk, treasurer and all the other offices found in the best settled parts of Ontario in many municipalities with less than 50 ratepayers, and the attractions of schedule C to boot the bargain, the ratepayers of this country must conclude they are especially blest.

THE Grit Government of Ontario have stuck to it till they have capped the climax with school book legislation. All along the school book business of Ontario, and of Manitoba as well, because we have adopted the Ontario educational usages, has been found to be a nuisance, detrimental to dealers, parents, pupils and teachers because of its liability to changes. As soon as one series of books would get fairly into use a change would be made inflicting considerable loss on dealers and parents, and unlimited annoyance to teachers, and now the Ontario Government have authorized two series of readers that the joy of all concerned may be thoroughly full. The upshot of this will be that all dealers will have to carry stocks of both readers, and children going from school to school will have to be constantly purchasing to fall in with the classes they enter. The proper course for the Government to have pursued was either purchase the copyright of one series and publish themselves, or after purchasing leave the publication in the hands of any who choose to take it up. This would have ensured uniformity and placed the business beyond the reach of monopoly. The result of the double barrelled arrangement will be that the publishers of both series will now enter into an internecine war, dividing the country by counties, the one having a monopoly in some and the other the entire field in others, and the general public will be the losers. As costly as the school book trade of this country may be at present, the second authorization can have but little influence in the way of reduction. In a limited field like Manitoba, but one set will, of course be authorized, and when the publisher of the fortunate one becomes aware of the fact he will fix his own prices in this country, and the public will have to bear the consequences.

DANDY French was up on another charge for promiscuous revolver practice, and she was fined $30, or three months in jail.

CITY COUNCIL.

The regular meeting of the city council was held at the city hall on Monday last.

Present—The Mayor, Alds. Moore, Adams, Sifton, Cameron, Johnston, Durst, Lee and Larkin.

The minutes of the last regular meeting were read and approved.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From J. W. Stewart, of section 27, complaining of excessive assessment, and asking that his taxes be reduced from $127.23 to $80.

From D. H. Cooper, calling the attention of the Council to the case of Mrs. Wister now sick and destitute on Star and Garter, and requiring aid.

From W. Barr, secy.-treas. Brandon school district, requesting the Council to levy the sum of $9,000 for school purposes.

From the city solicitor, re dispensing with the services of the present city chamberlain. The committee stated to the effect that the city would be liable to Mr. Winter for three months' salary in case Mr. Winter did not get another situation, and in the event of his doing so, the city would be obliged to pay the difference (if any) between what new salary he got and what he was receiving from the city.

From L. M. Fortier, Police Magistrate, asking for one month's leave of absence for the purpose of going to Ontario on private business.

REFERRING COMMUNICATIONS.

The communication from D. H. Cooper was referred to the Board of Health.

In reference to the communication of W. Barr, Ald. Sifton suggested that the same be sent back to have the amount made less. The Mayor said it was none of the Council's business the amount was $15,000. The communication was fyled.

The communication of the city solicitor was allowed to stand, and came up under the heading of motions.

In reference to the communication of L. M. Fortier, Ald. Moore asked if he intended to furnish a substitute. The Mayor said he supposed there would be a chance for some of the Aldermen—perhaps for Alderman Durst.

A communication from M. Garner, which had been overlooked, was read. It asked for the erection of a water closet in rear of the Registry office. Ordered fyled.

Report No. 2 Board of Works was submitted.

Ald. Larkin here enquired when the committees were called at a certain hour, they should not meet at that hour, and that if there was no quorum the hour was it right for those members who came afterwards to meet and go on with the business. The Mayor said the by-law covered the case.

The report recommended that the following amounts be passed:

J. D. Bowley, Registry office	$300 00
J. A. Christie, lumber.....	17 28

The Mayor asked where the lumber was.

Ald. Cameron said in front of registry office and stable.

On motion of Ald. Cameron the report was adopted.

Ald. Larkin said he would like to know if there was any fixed time for the meeting of committees. He was in the clerk's office that afternoon, but as there was no quorum at that time he had left. He understood that the committee had afterwards met. He considered that this was not just to the members who were present.

The Mayor said that by-law number 85 would cover the case, but on account of the by-law it did not fully cover it.

Ald. Cameron explained that it was a little late when some of the members met, but having a quorum they went on with the business.

The Mayor said that there was one clause in the rules which he would read. When the hour arrived the clerk would call the roll, and if there was a quorum, declare such.

INQUIRIES.

The Mayor stated that a man named Hanson who had come in from the west was in destitute circumstances, and that he (the Mayor) had purchased two blankets for him. Blankets would do for jail purposes hereafter.

Ald. Durst said he understood that the council of the municipality of Cornwallis wanted the council room for their meetings. They would meet every two weeks.

The Mayor suggested a motion.

Ald. Adams enquired about a bill of John Canfield for meals supplied the press association when here.

Ald. Sifton suggested that it be fyled. He thought that the account had been paid. He thought that hereafter all accounts should be fyled.

The Mayor requested the clerk to search the books and see if the account had been paid.

Ald. Larkin enquired what action had been taken in the matter of dispensing with the services of an extra man.

Ald. Durst said he understood that the matter was settled at the last meeting.

Ald. Adams said the resolution provided that one man should be caretaker and teamster.

Ald. Moore inquired about the debentures.

The Mayor said that there was a party inquiring, and he (the Mayor) had been asked what the city would take. He had said to the party that it was the party's business to make an offer.

Ald. Larkin said that schedule C the assessment was giving rise to a great deal of dissatisfaction. He suggested that the assessor be instructed to enforce the same.

A communication from Mr. James Hannam was here read offering to take another $500 debenture for $500.

The Mayor also read a telegram and a communication from Capt. W. H. Nash, mayor of Emerson, re Hudson Bay convention there, and asking that Brandon send two delegates to attend the convention there. No one was appointed to go, and the Mayor said any one who choose to go on their own account might do so.

Moore—Adams—That the assessor be instructed not to enforce printed clause in schedule C in reference to personal property.

The Mayor suggested that the motion be ammended so as to read, "that the matter of the assessment which applies to personal property be referred to the finance committee with power to act.

Sifton and Cameron accordingly moved that the clerk be authorized to draft and forward a memorial to the local government, praying that the act be amended in respect thereof.

Sifton—Adams—that the offer of Mr. Hannam for one debenture at 98 be accepted, and that the clerk inform him of the fact. Carried.

Cameron—Lee—That L. M. Fortier have 30 days leave of absence. Carried.

Cameron—Sifton—That the balance due W. D. Matheson on cemetry ground be passed.

The Mayor said that there was something in connection with the title that would have to be looked into.

Adams—Lee—In amendment that the matter be referred to the finance committee to report on at the next meeting. Carried.

Johnston—Larkin—That the services of the teamster be dispensed with, he to receive one month's notice from the 5th inst.

Durst—Sifton—That the Council room be granted to the municipality of Cornwallis until the 31st December for four dollars per meeting. Carried.

Ald. Larkin submitted a motion to make the meetings of the Council tri-monthly instead of weekly. The Mayor stated that it would be meceesary to bring in a by-law and that he had better give notice.

Ald. Larkin gave notice.

Larkin—Johnston—That the services of Thomas Winter as city chamberlain be dispensed with after giving him three months notice from date. Carried.

BY-LAW.

By-law Fo. 92 to amend by-law No. 85 to appoint certain officers of the city, and fix their salaries was submitted and passed through under a suspension of the rules.

A by-law empowering the Mayor and clerk to riga certain promissory notes was also passed through its various stages. It was numbered by-law No. 93, and provided for the payment of the following:

F G D Henderson.....	$233 33
J D Bowley.....	300 00
A R Crawford.....	166 66
D C Campbell.....	120 00

The Mayor stated that the recent capture of thieves by the police had saved to the merchants of the city more than the salaries of two officers.

An application was made by the assessor for some blank schedules, but the matter was left over until next meeting.

The council then adjourned.

ANOTHER raid was made last night on the unfortunates. Four of these were scooped in. Nelson, for keeping a house of ill fame, was fined $13.50, and Lewis, an inmate, $23.50. The case of Robinson, on a similar charge as Nelson, and that of Elgalon for being an inmate, will come off to-day.

Canadian Pacific Railway.

Western Division.

TRAIN SERVICE.

CHANGE OF TIME

On and after June 17, 1883, trains will move as follows:

Going West.			Going East.
7.30 a.m. Leave	Winnipeg	Arrive	6.30 p.m.
10.38 a.m.	Portage la Prairie		4.05 p.m.
1.3[illegible] p.m.	Brandon		1.00 p.m.
[illegible] p.m.	Broadview		5.00 a.m.
2.22 a.m.	Regina		11.05 p.m.
5.0 a.m.	Moose Jaw		8.0 p.m.
9.40 p.m.	Swift Current		12.20 p.m.
9.15 p.m.	Maple Creek		5.35 a.m.
7.55 a.m. Arrive	Medicine Hat	Leave	12.30 a.m.

Going South			Going North
Leave	Winnipeg		Arrive
7.55 a.m. 7.35 p.m.		6.35 a.m.	7.00 p.m.
	Emerson		
10.35 a.m. 10.10 p.m.		4.05 a.m.	4.40 p.m.
Arrive	St. Vincent		Leave
10.50 a.m. 10.30 p.m.		3.45 a.m.	4.20 p.m.

Going south			Going North
[illegible] a.m. Leave	Winnipeg	Arrive	8.00 p.m.
1.1[illegible] a.m.	Morris		4.00 p.m.
[illegible] a.m.	Gretna		2.10 p.m.
4.3[illegible] p.m. Arrive	Manitoba City	Leave	8.30 a.m.

8.35 a.m. Leave	Winnipeg	Arrive	4.10 p.m.
9.25 a.m.	Stony Mountain		3.10 p.m.
10.00 a.m. Arrive	Stonewall	Leave	2.30 p.m.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Magnificent Palace Sleeping Cars will be run on all through passenger trains between Winnipeg and Emerson and Winnipeg and Port Arthur.

Trains move on Winnipeg time.

JOHN M. EGAN, Gen. Superintendent. W. C. VAN HORNE, Gen. Manager.
WM. HARDER, Asst. Traffic Manager.

The Return of the Princess.

BY JACQUES VINCENT.

CHAPTER XXI. CONTINUED.

So with infinite caution, I at last ventured to allude to the subject of a rupture. My father did not silence me. To allow the discussion of such an event is almost the same as to admit the possibility of it.

I have seen my beloved Hafiz again; and I have talked with him.

Do not censure me for a little adventure for which chance alone is to blame.

I went out with Nazly and Mansour, and, after quite a long drive, I decided to take the child to visit his mother. In her gratitude the sibyl begged me to allow her to tell my fortune. She entreated me to let her examine my hand. Can she really read one's destiny? Or is it her devotion to me that tinges my future with roseate hues? When she had arranged her shells, scattered her sand about, and pored over her old parchment folios, she looked up raidiant with delight.

"You love—your are beloved," she said to me, "and long days of happiness are in store for you."

In spite of my incredulity, her words made my heart throb more quickly. Nazly, having requested a more prolonged and serious consultation, I left them together, taking Mansour, who led me by the huts shaded by lofty sycamores to a little grove of palm trees. An opalescent light of intinately varied tints enveloped the tops of the trees, and flecked the white sand with gold. I walked on in this light, which repeated the splendors of dawn at the very moment it was about to be extinguished and reached, without being really conscious of it, a cluster of huts that seemed to belong to some farm. A profound silence reigned in this corner of the oasis; the laborers had not yet returned from the fields; the village was deserted. I seated myself upon a little knoll, with my back against a banana tree; the child was playing at my feet.

There are hours, scenes, and lights that produce a profound impression upon our minds, and exert a powerful influence over our moods and secret thoughts. I caught myself repeating Salome's words again and again. Yes, I was beloved. I also loved with all my heart, with all my soul. Beneath this perfect sky, in this stillness so profound that I could almost hear the throbbing of my own heart, I believed in the blissful future the sibyl had promised me. I had almost forgotten where I was. Twilight, that comes on so swiftly in Egypt, had already begun to deepen the shadows, and to change the violet clouds to sapphire, the rose to purple. Suddenly a man emerged from one of the huts: it was Hassan. He could not fail to see me for I was directly in his path, and only a few feet away. He paused in astonishment at the sight of a lady; then, perceiving the child, a deep flush tinged his pale face. Not daring to recognize me under my veil, he was about to pursue his way, when I whispered a word to Mansour and the child sprang towards him with a cry of joy.

We were alone—alone in this charming solitude. He approached me.

"How happens it that you are here," I asked.

"I own a small estate here," he replied, "these huts belong to my fellahs. I came to visit one of these poor wretches, who had his leg broken by a noria yesterday."

He looked at me in astonishment, but did not venture to interrogate me. I wished to prove myself the more courageous of the two.

"Why do you not speak of ourselves?" I faltered.

Greatly agitated, he was about to reply; but at that very moment the gutteral melody of an Arabian chant warned us that persons were approaching.

"My fellahs are returning," he said.

I timidly extended my hand. He raised it to his lips, then left me. That was all.

He was instantly surrounded by a crowd of men and women, who bowed to the very earth before him, with that abject humility which is a characteristic of these unfortunate creatures, who are entirely destitute of protection.

Nazly scolded me on my return. She was in a fever of anxiety, for this escapade of mine, had it been discovered by the eunuchs, would have cost me a severe reproof from my father. I silenced her by a caress; I was so happy!

That very same evening, my sister Hosnah, not deeming me sufficiently attentive to her lamentations, uttered several ill-natured and sneering remarks, to which I listened with the careless indifference that betrays a preoccupied mind. This increased her anger. At last, after I know not how many reproaches, which I listened to unmoved, she said abruptly:

"You are visiting Adilah; and it is from her you receive these pernicious counsels that will prove your ruin. Take care!"

I could not help blushing. Was it only chance or was it instinct that guided her?

She did not pursue the subject further, evidently fearing that she had already said too much.

I am leaving everything to time. It is a month since Mohammed went away, and though the subject is never mentioned in my presence, I know by Hosnah's ill-temper that affairs are not progressing favorably in London.

XXII.

A terrible blow to all my hopes! Mohammed has returned. Warned of the danger that threatened him he has hasted back to Cairo, having succeeded in his mission. His ascendency is re-established by his return, and by the victory he has achieved. Such was my consternation that I could not utter a word. I could scarcely conceal my tears. My father is overjoyed, and promises me a visit from my betrothed to-morrow.

When I was once more alone, I tried to collect my thoughts and decide upon my future course. This is no time for cowardly hesitation. The hopes that I had based upon the downfall of Mohammed have suddenly failed me, leaving me face to face with grim reality. I can hesitate no longer. I must confess to my father and announce my determination to refuse the alliance I had accepted. I sat for a long time absorbed in thought, seeking some way in which I might make my escape, dead or alive, from the frightful abyss into which I have fallen—some way of escape that is worthy of me, and worthy of Hassan, whom I love. I have armed myself with courage; and, sustained by my love, I feel strong and resolute. Still, discretion warns me to act with prudence. If I reveal my lover's name to my father, it will prove the poor exile's ruin. Moreover, have I any right, in this struggle upon which depend the lives of both of us, to act without his assistance, his advice, and his consent. I must tell him all, and entreat him to save me, to save both of us. What he counsels I will do fearlessly, without hesitation, and without misgivings.

But the danger is imminent. Everything must be decided, and this odious engagement must be ended, before the interview which my father has appointed for the morrow. How can I write—how can I confer with Hassan? Concealed outside the limits of the city, would he receive my message in time? And if he did, how could he reply in the few hours that are at our disposal.

My plans were soon formed. At the hour when I was accustomed to meet him on the road, during my morning drive, I let fall at his feet a tiny note, in which I requested him to meet me that very evening in Zourah's garden.

Late that afternoon, accompanied by Nazly, I left the house, apparently to take my usual drive upon the avenue. The day had been excessively warm, and the coolness of the evening air had brought out an unusual number of carriages. I went a trifle earlier than usual. I wished to make everyone notice my presence; and above all not to awaken the suspicion of the eunuchs. When I had made several turns, as if weary of the noise and the crowd, I gave the coachman orders to take the road that winds along the bank of the Nile. I was in the habit of driving over this unfrequented road so often that no one would be likely to see anything remarkable in the order; and Zourah's house being close to the road, no one of my attendants would be surprised if the whim seized me to enter it for a moment.

We were soon outside the city limits. Agitated, oppressed by a thousand vague forebodings, but still resolute, I felt that a new era in my life was to commence from that evening. I would henceforth abandon myself unreservedly to the love against which I had struggled so long. I was going to meet the lover whom I had sworn to accept as my guide and my master, and to intrust the defence of common happiness to his hands. Agitated by the prospect of meeting again after the exchange of avowals that had united our souls forever. I yet experienced a feeling of joyful pride at the thought of submission to this lofty soul—to this noble heart which until now had been so humble in its timid adoration. What he commanded should be done. I was resolved to obey him, in spite of my father.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

THE UGLIEST OF ALL RACES.

The ancient Huns seem to have been the ugliest of all the ugly races of Central Asia; and the homeliest individual—with one exception—was probably the "Veiled Prophet of Bokhara," Mullah Ibu Said, the repulsiveness of whose features was so overpowering that he did not dare to show himself without a mask, for which he afterward substituted a golden veil, whence his surname, Almukana—"The Veiled One." Yet, his biographer, Ibu Chaldir, assures us that an elder cousin of Almukana, who proudly disdained to hide his face, exceeded him not only in erudition but also in ugliness. This man, called Kofta Ben Lukas, and famous as a philosopher and grammarian, must actually have been the ne plus ultra of homeliness. He was an accomplished teacher of languages, but the only pupils he could procure at the Lyceum of Bagdad were adult males, of exceptional fortitude, all others being overcome by the terrors of his presence. When Almobadi, the Caliph, inquired after the best teacher of the Prussian language, the name of Ben Lukas was mentioned among those of the highest merit, but when further inquiries proved this worthy to be identical with the formidable licentiate of Bagdad, Almobadi, who wanted the instructor for his own son, was earnestly advised to alter his choice, as a Prince of such tender years would surely succumb to nervous prostration at the first grammatical interview. The Caliph ridiculed these fears and ordered the grammarian to report at his court; but no sooner had Kofta Ben Lukas made his salaam to the Commander of the Faithful than he was presented with a purse of 450 golden denarii and offered fifty more if he would leave the capital before night. He had been summoned through a misunderstanding, they told him, and the Caliph did not wish it to become public that by his mistake an illustrious scholar had thus been foolishly interrupted in his studies.

INDIA-RUBBER GATHERING.

When the hunter has found a rubber tree, he first clears away a space from the roots, and then moves on in search of others, returning to commence operations as soon as he has marked all the trees in the vicinity. He first of all digs a hole in the ground hard by, and then cuts in the tree a V-shaped incision, with a machete, as high as he can reach. The milk is caught as it exudes and flows into the hole. As soon as the flow from the cuts has ceased the tree is cut down, and the trunk raised from the ground by means of an improvised trestle. After placing large leaves to catch the sap, gashes are cut throughout the entire length, and the milk carefully collected. When it first exudes the sap is of the whiteness and consistence of cream, but it turns black on exposure to the air. When the hole is filled with rubber, it is coagulated by adding hard sap or the root of the mechvacan, which have a most rapid action, and prevent the escape of the water that is always present in the fresh sap. When coagulated sufficiently, the rubber is carried on the backs of the hunters by bark thongs to the banks of the river and floated down on rafts. The annual destruction of rubber trees in Columbia is very great, and the industry must soon disappear altogether, unless the Government puts in force a law that already exists, which compels the hunters to tap the trees without cutting them down. If this law were strictly carried out there would be a good opening for commercial enterprise, for rubber trees will grow from eight to ten inches in diameter in three or four years from seed. The trees require but little attention, and begin to yield returns sooner than any other. Those that yield the greatest amount of rubber flourish on the banks of the Sinu and Aslato rivers. The value of the crude India-rubber imported into the States annually is about $10,000,000.

Fun in Camp.

The early settlers of Kentucky had to work hard and fight often with the Indians. Their holidays were few, but whenever men met some sort of a physical contest was the amusement of the occasion. A Methodist minister, who lived in Kentucky at the beginning of this century, tells of a curious sport he once witnessed—a battle with fire-brands for weapons.

He and a hundred other stalwart settlers were engaged in opening a road through the forest. It was a good-natured jolly company. The men worked hard all day. At night they sat round blazing fires of huge pickets, logs and heaps of hunting bear and deer and talking Indians.

Late in the night the story-tellers seemed to have exhausted their yarns. The men began to grow uneasy for some new excitement. Presently one gave a war-whoop. A dozen others answered. Every one sprang to his feet.

Two Captains were chosen, and the men told off in two companies. Each man seized a burning brand and the battle began. There was but one rule of war—no brand should be thrown without fire upon it, so that it might be seen and dodged.

For two hours the battle continued in perfect good nature. But, as the fires became low, burning brands grew scarce, the rule was broken and some were severely wounded. The battle in play was beginning to be a fight in earnest.

Then came out the perfection of the discipline they had acquired in Indian wars. The loud voices of the Captains cried "Halt!" Each man dropped his brand. "To camp!" and in a few minutes the whole company, save the sentinels, were "between their blankets."

FLATTERING A QUEEN.

Queen Elizabeth loved flattery, and on one occasion her passion was fully gratified, as the following anecdote, told in the New York *Ledger*, testifies:

"When the Duke de Villa Medina was at the English court, he was present, and took part at a tournament given by Elizabeth, where his gallantry and manly beauty made him the observed of all observers. At the close of the sport, as the Duke came near to the Queen, she said to him, pleasantly, that she would like to know who was the chosen lady of so gallant a knight; whereupon he shook his head and would not further answer.

"'But,' persisted Elizabeth, 'there must be, somewhere, a lady whose beauty and perfection of character gives to her a deeper place in your heart than is yielded to another?'

"'Ah! yes, gracious Madam, there is one such.'

"'And may I not know who she is?'

"The Duke reflected a moment, and then answered that he would inform her on the morrow.

"And on the morrow he sent to the Queen, inclosed in a box of sandal-wood and mother-of-pearl, a small mirror.

"Those who know Elizabeth's character can imagine how deeply this bit of flattery must have touched her."

HOW TO JUDGE A HORSE.

The weak points of a horse can be better discovered while standing than while moving. If he is sound he will stand firmly and squarely on his limbs, without moving any of them, the feet planted flatly upon the ground, with legs plumb and naturally poised. If one foot is thrown forward with the toe pointing to the ground and the heel raised, or if the foot is lifted from the ground and the weight taken from it, disease may be expected, or at least tenderness, which is a precursor of disease. If the horse stands with his feet spread apart, or straddles with the hind leg, there is weakness of the loins, and the kidneys are disordered. Heavy pulling bends the knees. Bluish or milky cast eyes in horses indicate moon blindness, or something else. A bad-tempered horse keeps his ears thrown back. A kicking horse is apt to have scarred legs. A stumbling horse has blemished knees. When the skin is rough and harsh, and does not move easily and smoothly to the touch, the horse is a heavy eater and his digestion is bad. Never buy a horse whose respiratory organs are at all impaired. Place your ear at the side of the heart, and if a wheezing sound is heard, it is an indication of trouble—let him go.

Meteors and Aerolites.

A comparison of all the facts which are known respecting shooting-stars, detonating meteors and aerolites leads to the conclusion that they are all minute bodies revolving like the comets in orbits about the sun, and are encountered by the earth in its orbital motion. The visible path of aerolites is somewhat nearer to the earth's surface than that of ordinary shooting-stars, a result which may be ascribed to their greater density, which causes, therefore, greater resistance.

These three classes of bodies exhibit alternate periods of maximum and minimum abundance, and the times of maximum for the several classes correspond somewhat with each other, indicating that these bodies are collected in groups, and the three classes of bodies are grouped in a somewhat similar manner. The August meteors move in orbits which require more than a century to complete, and comprehend bodies differing greatly in size and probably also in density. Their magnitudes range from comets whose diameter is perhaps 100,000 miles to minute atoms, which, in a single second, are dissipated by the heat resulting from their collision with our atmosphere. Their density ranges from that of metallic iron to earthy bodies having but feeble cohesion, which are dissipated into fine dust by the heat of collision with our atmosphere; and it is possible that the rarest of them may consist of solid or liquid matter in a state of minute subdivision, like a cloud of dust or smoke.

The periodic meteors of November probably comprehend bodies having an equal range of magnitude, and perhaps also of density.—*Prof. Loomis.*

Public Notice

Is hereby given that on and after the 29th inst. no liquor permit will be granted by his Honor the Lieutenant Governor of the Northwest Territories, except on payment, in advance, of the following fee:

For Wines and Spirits, per gallon, 50 Cents. Ales Free.

By command of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor.

A. E. FORGET, Clerk of Council.

Regina, Sept. 1, 1883.

The Best Offer Yet?

To give the public a chance to secure CHEAP LITERATURE, we now make the BEST OFFER OF THE SEASON.

To those who send us, as new Subscribers **$2.50** Cash, we will send the

BRANDON

WEEKLY MAIL

—AND—

Nor'-West Farmer

from now till the 1st of January, 1885.

And make a Present of a Book, entitled

'Home and Health,'

Containing 450 Pages of useful matter beside.

The Nor'-West Farmer is the only Agricultural Paper in the North West, and is especially valuable to the Agriculturists of this Country.

In addition to the above, we will send the

TORONTO WEEKLY MAIL

For 50 Cents extra, or all three publications and the Book for **$3.30.**

Those of our present Subscribers who are clear on our books can take the place of New Subscribers.

To give all a chance we will accept $1 50 as full payment for the MAIL from those who are in arrears from its commencement, and will then allow those remitting to rank as New Subscribers in this offer also.

Remittance can be made in Registered Letters, at our risk Specimen copies of the MAIL can be seen at all Post Offices.

C. CLIFFE, Editor

Traveller's Guide!

RAILROAD TIME TABLES

Corrected According to Latest Official Tables

Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

On and after June 17th, 1883, trains will move as follows:

Going West		Going East
7.45 a.m.	Leave Winnipeg Arrive	6.30 p.m.
10.30 "	Portage la Prairie	4.05 "
12.35 p.m.	BRANDON	1.00 "
9.00 "	Broadview	7.00 a.m.
2.52 a.m.	Regina	11.01 "
8.30 "	Moose Jaw	5.30 "
7.00 p.m.	Swift Current	1.35 p.m.
9.15 "	Medicine Hat	5.05 "
9.45 a.m.	Arrive Maple Creek Leave	12.00 noon

BRANDON POST OFFICE.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

MAILS FOR DESPATCH

are closed at this office as follows:

For the east - - - 12.45 p.m.
For the west - - - 1.25 p.m.

Minnedosa route Friday at 7 a.m.
Turtle Mountain route, Friday at 7 a.m.
Shoal Lake and Riverside route, Monday and Thursday at 7 a.m.
Rapid City and Kinloss route, Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 1 p.m.
Souris, Tuesday at 2 p.m. and Friday, at 7 a.m.

MAILS ARRIVING AT THE OFFICE.

From the east - - - 1.45 p.m.
From the west - - - 1.15 p.m.

Minnedosa route, Thursday 1 p.m.
Turtle Mountain route, Thursday 4 p.m.
Milford and Two Rivers route, Tuesday and Friday 4 p.m.
Rapid City route, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday 11 a.m.
Souris, Monday at 11.30 a.m., Thursday, 3 p.m.

OFFICE HOURS.

This office is open daily, Sundays excepted, from 8 a.m. until 7 p.m.
Money order branch open from 10 a.m. till 3 p.m.
Registered matter must be in 15 minutes before mail closes.

J. C. KAVANAGH,
Post Master.

TOWN TOPICS

THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1884.

Dr. Spencer has commenced his duties as jail surgeon.

The Hon. Mr. Sifton will return from Louisville in a few days.

Mr. McDonald, of Alexander, is sowing 600 acres of wheat this spring.

Reeve Barnett and Councillor Naismith, of Millford, were in the city Monday.

The case of L. M. Fortier vs. Fisher comes off in the superior court at Ottawa next week.

Nearly every day some building from the east end is being moved west. The march of progress is westward.

The Government architect expresses himself as highly satisfied with the construction of the Government building.

The attendance at the convent is so large that the authorities are talking of increasing their educational facilities.

The requirements of the school board for the present year are $15,628, and the council will be asked to raise $9,000.

We were sorry to learn that Mr. and Mrs. Frank Tomblyn had the misfortune to lose their infant child suddenly last week.

Callander & Reid, of Millford, are buying oats for shipment in the spring, for which the surrounding farmers are very thankful.

Mr. Whitehead, of Whitehead & Whitelaw, returned on Saturday from his extended trip in Ontario, feeling none the worse for his journey.

Mr. Hannam entered upon his duties as jail warden on Monday last, taking charge of ten prisoners from the fire hall cells to commence with.

Cameron & Cumming are a buffalo overcoat ahead by the capture of Smith at Eagle River. He had the the animal vesture on at the time he was arrested.

Messrs. Brown & McKelvie, the late popular proprietors of the Royal, have assumed the managemedt of the Brandon House, whice they are certain to bring to the front.

Mr. Wade, Department Minister of Public Works, Mr. Wickenden, architect, and Mayor Daly inspected the new jail on Friday last. It will shortly become the home of western law breakers.

The School board justifies Mr. Barr he secrecary, in a rather sharp letters he wrote the city Council on the 7th January, and it at the same time censures the Sun for its editorial structures and his official conduct.

Thos Connell, C. P. R section foreman at Elk Horn, died on Saturday last, and his remains were interred under the formalities of the Odd Fellows, the Brandon lodge taking charge of the ceremonies.

The Local Legislature is to meet on the 13th.

Mr. Sword, of the firm of Sword & Moore, wont to St. Cathrines on Saturday last. He will not have it said his mission is an interesting one; because, as he alleges, taking an annual trip to that city all of his visits cannot be interesting.

We were in error the other day in saying that Mr. Sharp capriseed was bailed out by Mr. Caldwell. It appears the bail of an attorney will not be accepted for the client. What Mr. C. did do was secure his release in an examination before the judge.

T. Bachier and D. M. Nulty narrowly escaped getting a severe scalding at the Star and Garter Hotel on Monday. The heater on the stove near which they were sitting upset, but fortunately they received but little of its contents.

The Agricultural Society have raised $1,500 towards the $2,500 necessary for the purchase of the Percheron horse, and the president, Mr. Whitehead, starts on his purchasing trip Tuesday next. They are determined to secure the best animal to be had.

The weather continues clear and March like, with breezy winds from the Northwest. The month has undoubtedly come in like a lion, which shows that there is a reasonable prospect of it going out like Mary's little white as snow.

Mr. Atey, of Elton, sold a load of wheat to Ogilvie on Wednesday for 70 cents, and on Friday he brought in another load of the same grain and was offered but 55 by the same buyer. Thinking there was some thing wrong, he refused the offer, and drove his load to the St. Lawrence Hall, where he found a friend whom he asked to try his hand with the buyer. The friend drove it round again, and was offered 60 cents by the man who would give but 55 a few minutes before. Evidently there is considerable dodgering if nothing worse in this wheat buying business.

We understand Mr. Fortier, Police Magistrate, has undertaken the editorial work of a local paper, and this is scarcely the thing. Mr. Fortier is a judge to all intents and purposes, and he should engage in no other business while he holds that position, that would lead the public to suppose there was any leaning of a party nature tending to influence his decisions. We know that he would not be permitted to hold the two positions at the same time in any other province, as we feel confident he cannot competently do it in this. No, Mr. Fortier must abandon one or other of the two occupations, and, of course, he is at liberty to take his choice.

The Venerable Archdeacon Pilkham has returned from a very successful trip to Turtle Mountain. The Archdeacon conducted divine service and administered holy communion at Wakopa on Sunday morning. The odertory taken up was in aid of the Home Mission fund of the Church of England. He also took the service at the Albion school, 12 miles from Wakopa. At this service there was a very large attendance, the school house being litterally packed. After holding services he travelled in a cutter a distance of 152 miles, 42 of which he drove on Monday in order to catch the train from Brandon. The Archdeacon states that the Rev. G. Aitkins is the only clergyman of the church of England in that part of the country, and his mission embraces four municipalities viz: Deloraine, Turtle Mountain, Riverside and Whitewater. The diocesan board contemplate the organization of another mission in that part of the west as soon as possible.

Smith, brought in from Eagle River as the fourth of the Chater gang, has been sentenced to eight months' jail; Gray, the fifth, brought down from Medicine Hat, gets thirteen; and McNulty is out on bail.

In a private letter dated Earnscliffe, Ottawa, February 25th, written to a gentleman here, Sir John A. McDonald says: "It is lamentable to see the state of excitement that the people in Manitoba have worked up. This, I hope, will be evanscent, and that when the spring opens the prospect of a good crop will divert public attention from brooding over the losses of last year to active work. Of course, there will be professional agitators who will continue to agitate, but I doubt not that the second thought of the people will put that sort of thing down. * * * * * We are pushing the Bill in aid of the Canadian Pacific Railway as much as we can, and hope that in two years more Manitoba will have two means of transport for its products—one all rail route via the north of Lake Superior, and the other by Port Arthur." We would recommend the president and the treasurer on the Union here to the above quotation extract.

The case of McNulty, for complicity in the Chater gang thieving, was adjourned until to-morrow.

The Council of the municipality of Cornwallis was in session yesterday at the City Hall. The Council had a night session.

Rev. Father Dugaat, of St. Boniface, arrived here on Tuesday. He is the guest of the Rev. Father Roubillard.

The main building of Brock's photographic establishment is now being removed to Rosser Avenue. It makes a pretty good sleigh load.

The case of Clarkson vs. Vosburg came up before the Police Magistrate Tuesday morning, and it was dismissed with costs against the plaintiff.

The evening paper is authority for the statement that the Snow Shoe Club had a bracing tramp Tuesday night. Some one wants to know what they did with him. Mr. Bliss might to see to him.

The funeral of the late Thomas Connell took place yesterday, to long the arrival of the train from the west. The remains were met at the station by the Odd Fellows, who conducted the body to the cemetery. The funeral was largely attended.

The dainty despatch of last evening has a short telegram from its own reporter. We are informed that the determination is quiet and full of meaning. This is important, no doubt especially the tranquility. The determination to be given is a good one; there is nothing like succumbing to the inevitable.

The sheet and pillow case carnival at the skating rink on Tuesday night was in all respects a success. The affair as quite novel. The efficient band under the leadership of Capt. Atherson was there, and added greatly to the success of the entertainment.

Our efficient officers of police made an official visit to the maison de plaisir, at the east end, and with their drag nets scooped in the proprietress of the establishment. This lady is known by the sobriquet of Dandy French. Bella La Roche, Walter Mitchell and Charles Barnsdale, were also taken in the meshes. The boss syren was fined $13.50, and 30 days hard labor, or in default of payment, 60 days in jail. Bella La Roche, $2.50 or 40 days, Walter Mitchell, $13.50 or 30 days. Charles Brinsdale $13.50 or 30 days. Information was also laid against Dandy French for carrying a revolver.

Complaint has been made to us of the severity of the punishment of the women who were brought up in the Police Court the other day. We have no sickly sentimentalism in such matters, but it seems to us there is no provision in the law by which imprisonment with hard labor can be supplemented to a fine in such cases. We do not, in fact, believe in the severe punishment idea in such cases at all. As we are not fully acquainted with all the facts and circumstances of the case in question, we must refrain at present from further comment, but we will make it our business to enquire fully into the matter, and report our investigation next week.

Our respected evening contemporary has joined the crusade against Schedule C. That unfortunate blank catches it in one of the characteristic editorials. The Assessment Act catches it generally also. We are glad to see that our contemporary is giving some attention to local requirements. Too much political astronomy does not pay these hard times. There is nothing like a little frontier philosophy occasionally. It is much better in times of depression than a rhetorical bombardment of something that cannot be hit,—something that is quite out of range of the liliputian gunner, as it were.

Ma. Millard Collinge who had been on a trip to the Turtle Mountain returned last evening. We learn from him that a man named Mitchell living near Deloraine, met with a a very severs and painful accident about a week ago. He was entering his house with an axe in his hand, when he slipped, the axe cutting one finger off, and laying open his hand.

On Tuesday evening, somewhere about eight o'clock, a horse and cutter, navigated by two or three men, drove with tremendous velocity eastward along Rosser Avenue, to the terror of passers by. We have been informed that the cutter was occupied by the police, and that they were going to make a second raid on the cottage at the east end. We are not sure of the correctness of the information, and therefore we do not vouch for it. Whoever it was the lightning-express-down-an-incline speed which was adopted was justifiable if it were officers only in question. If it was not officers the various "racketing" was not justifiable at all. The city should keep up its dignity in this matter as well as it is now doing in puttin' down the social evil.

He Wanted Something New.

A cigarette smoking scion of one of the first families on the West side came into this office, yesterday to request that a notice of his coming nuptials might be inserted in the paper.

Don't say however,' said the young man, earnestly, "that I am about to lead to the hymenal altar the beautiful and accomplished daughter of Mr. Smith-S, because that kind of slush is too old, and then again, it's leap year. Better make it read that I've consented to be her's."

He was assured that it would be done and left.—Ex.

The Lost Fish.

The following story is told of an Eighth Avenue grocer, celebrated for the size of his hands and feet. He was waiting upon a fat German woman the other day, and among the purchases made by the customer was a codfish. After making numerous purchases, the woman prepared to leave the store, but got no further than the door when she found that her codfish was missing. Search was made for it everywhere; but without success, the fat and goodnatured grocer was telling his anxious customer that possibly some one had stolen her property, when he lifted his hand from the counter. The woman stepped forward and cried out: "Dasish meine fish," at the same time pointing to the place on the counter where the grocer's hand had reposed. Sure enough, there lay her purchase.—New York Tribune.

BRANDON HILLS.

LAKE CLEMENTI.

Mr. Young, assessor for the southern part of the municipality of Cornwallis, is making a most efficient public officer.

Bachelor hall surprises are the general topic of conversation in this locality just now. Come along, ladies, and do not forget that February has twenty-nine days this year. K. B.C. will be glad to see the ladies call. A number of Bachelors here are ready and willing to enter into matrimony.

Quite an enthusiastic meeting was held lately at the Lake Clementi Hotel for the purpose of forming a local musical association, and to be known as the "Lake Clementi Amateurs." A committee was appointed to call upon the gentlemen in the vicinity have reported that they met with great success, and every assistance is fully promised.

The Philadelphia Fires.

Philadelphia, March 1.—The loss by the destruction of Powers & Wrightman's chemical works will be $1,000,000. The chemical seemed to burn with such extraordinary fierceness, and the fire was evidently spreading so rapidly, that the residents of the neighborhood left their houses under the impression that a terrible explosion was liable to occur at any moment. It was difficult to calm them and influence them not to risk the lives of their children by explosion them on such a night. At this time the entire square seemed to to be a vast sheet of flame, and soon after three explosions of fusil oil occured. The burning fluid ran through the streets, and firemen called upon the citizens to help rescue the engines and the hose carriages from the river of blazing oil. The oil soon burned itself out, but the flames had spread across the alley-way to the five storey brick building stored with a large quanity of combustible matters the building wite all its contents, was entirely destroyed. Up to 5 o'clock the flames steadily triumphed over all opposition, lighting up the entire city, while the neighboring streets were blocked with panic-stricken residents removing their goods to places of safety from the fire.

WHITEWATER.

The ball held at Mr. Gibson's last Thursday night was an unqualified success in every way. The attendance was large, and among those present were a number from a distance. The music was the best ever heard in this district, and the supper, which was prepared by Mrs. Gibson, was just excellent. The committee who were entrusted with the management deserve great praise for the manner in which every detail was carried out. Their names are J. Rombough, John McKellar, John Cale, A. Knott, and S. Boulter. A recitation was given by Mr. John McKellar, which was heartily applauded. Mac bids fair to become one of the great elocutionists of of Manitoba. The songs sung by Miss McGuire and Miss Whiteman were also loudly applauded. The dancing was continued till early in the morning, when the company dispersed for their respective homes, feeling that they had spent a most delightful evening.

THE CONCESSIONS

The following is the text of the terms granted to this Province, in answer to the damands presented by the Local Government through Premier Norquay:—

1. The odd numbered sections of the public lands in the Province will be handed over to the Local Government.

2. The subsidy to the Province will be increased.

3. Every effort will be made to push the construction of the Hudson Bay Railway.

Hon. Mr. Norquay's demand for the extension of the boundaries north and west will not be agreed to, nor will the school lands or the even numbered sections of the public lands be handed over.

The increase of the subsidy will hereafter be made every five years, and on each fifth year the calculation of the subsidy will be based on the estimate of the increased population for two and a half years ahead. The Government have given final notice to the different Hudson Bay Railway Companies, who are squabbling among themselves as to the composition of the directorate, in case of amalgamation that they must amalgamate at once, or the Government will make its choice of the company it considers best able to undertake the work, and treat with it. A subsidy of 12,800 acres of land per mile will be given to the company, who will be required to push its construction with all possible speed.

MARKET REPORTS.

Oats per bushel	15 to 17
Wheat, No. 1, per bushel	67
" No 2, "	40 to 55
Barley	22 to 35
Flax	80
HIDES.	
Hides, per lb	0 3½ 0 3¾
Sheepskins	15c
Lambskins	0 20 0 25
Dry Hides	05
VEGETABLES.	
Potatoes, per bush	35c 40c
Cabbage, per head	5c to 10c
Onions, per bush	2 50 3 00
Carrots, per bus	1 00
Turnips, per bush	30 to 40
Beets	1 00

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Mr. Whitelaw, of the firm of Whitehead and Whitelaw, informs us having heard from their Mr. Whitehead, who is now in the Montreal and Toronto markets making extensive preparations for the spring trade. —Advt.

Diptheria.—The name strikes a chill to a mother's heart as she realizes what a dangerous malady it is. With a bottle of Pain-Killer in the house she feels that she has a still more powerful cure, and half the terror is destroyed.—Advt.